

Seroprevalence of Hepatitis E in A Tertiary Care Hospital

Research Article

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Yanik Keramettin¹, Tanriverdi Cayci Yeliz^{2*}, Karadag Adil¹, Akbal Ugur³, Yologlu Eser⁴ and Gunaydin Murat⁵¹Department of Medical Microbiology, Nineteen May University, Turkey²Department of Microbiology, Ankara Occupational Diseases Hospital, Turkey³Department of Samsun Public Health, Nineteen May University, Turkey⁴Laboratory of Medical Microbiology, Nineteen May University, Turkey⁵Department of Medical Microbiology, Istanbul University, Turkey***Corresponding author:** Yeliz Tanriverdi Cayci, Department of Microbiology, Ankara Occupational Diseases Hospital, Ankara, Turkey, Tel: +905056912125; Email: yeliztanriverdi@gmail.com**Received:** March 10, 2015 | **Published:** April 29, 2015**Abstract**

Background and Objectives: In this study, we aimed to evaluate the seroepidemiology of HEV in a tertiary care hospital including date of eight years.

Methods: Medical records of the patients who have been tested for HEV serology between January 2006 and July 2013 were reviewed. A serum sample of the patients was tested for HEV IgM and IgG antibodies by ELISA method (DIA-Pro, Italy).

Results: A total of 6391 patients' HEV serology results was examined. The average age of the patients was 49.1 years (0-85 year) and 3337 (52.2%) of them were females. Of the 6391 patients 4735 (74.1%) were over 18 years-old. Out of 6391 patients 205 (3.2%) were found positive for HEV (IgM, IgG). Of 205 positive results 137 (66.8%) were positive for IgG and 68 (33.2%) were positive IgM and 182 (86.8%) of them were over 18 years old. The high seropositivity was detected in patients from gastroenterology clinic (29.8%). Seropositivity of IgG among adults was found significantly higher than children ($p < 0.001$). No statistically significant difference was detected for IgM seropositivity among adults and children.

Conclusion: The HEV seropositivity rate (2.1% IgG and 1% IgM) detected in our study was similar to the results reported from northern and western part of the country.

Keywords: Seroprevalence; Hepatitis E; Turkey

Introduction

A large outbreak of acute viral hepatitis in New Delhi in 1955-56 was retrospectively found to be due to an agent called enteric non-A, non-B hepatitis. This agent was later named hepatitis E virus (HEV) [1]. HEV is a non-enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA virus with icosahedral symmetry. HEV is a leading cause of acute and fulminant hepatitis in developing countries [2,3]. HEV has been considered an important disease associated with travel to a disease-endemic area. However, an increasing number of sporadic Hepatitis E cases not associated with travel have been reported from developing countries, today [4]. The HEV target population is young to middle aged adults, 15 to 40 years of age. The clinical symptoms represent as acute viral hepatitis and include jaundice, malaise, anorexia, abdominal pain, fever and hepatomegaly [5]. Compared with HAV that is transmitted via fecal-oral route like HEV; HAV has a 10-20% secondary attack rate among household contacts, HEV has relatively low infectivity, with a secondary attack rate of about 2% [6]. Increased morbidity and mortality is observed in chronic liver disease patients super infected with HEV. The main clinical feature is its increased incidence and severity in pregnant women, with mortality rates of 15-20%. And an endotoxin mediated hepatocyte injury was proposed for the severity of the HEV in pregnancy [1].

There are four genotypes of HEV. Genotype 1 is identified from disease-hyperendemic such as Africa and southern Asia; genotype 2 from Mexico and West Africa; genotype 3 from developed countries such as North America, Europe, and Japan; and genotype 4 from eastern Asia and India [4]. The virus is widely distributed in nature and it is detected in animals, both domestic and wild [7]. Genotypes 1 and 2 are mostly isolated from humans, however genotypes 3 and 4 have also been isolated

from swine and other animals [8]. In developed countries, HEV Seroprevalence rates were 0.4%-3%. Whereas fecal-oral HEV transmission is predominantly in developing countries, other routes such as consumption of different meat have been demonstrated. Parenteral transmission was first suggested, but not demonstrated [2]. It is difficult to differential diagnosis of HEV from infectious and noninfectious liver diseases. The knowledge of hepatitis E seroepidemiology in regions should be helpful for clinicians in differential diagnosis. In this study we aimed to describe the seroepidemiology of HEV infection in a tertiary care hospital including data of eight years.

Materials and Methods

This was a hospital-based study conducted between January 2006 and July 2013 in the Ondokuz Mayıs University, Medical Faculty Teaching Hospital, which is a tertiary care center that provides medical services to the middle Black sea region. Medical records of patients whom serum samples had been studied for HEV were reviewed, retrospectively. HEV IgM and IgG antibodies have been tested by ELISA method (DIA-pro, Italia) according to the recommendation of the manufacturer. Fisher's exact test was used for the comparison of IgG and IgM seropositivity among adults and children. Chi square test was used for the statistical evaluation of the clinics for seropositivity rates.

Results

A total of 6391 patients' HEV serology results was examined. The average age of the patients was 49.1 years (0- 85 year) and 3054 (47.8%) of them were males and 3337 (52.2%) of them were females. Of the 6391 patients 1656 (25%) were under 18 years-old and 4735 (74.1%) over 18 years old. Out of 6391 patients 205 (3.2%) were found positive for HEV (IgM, IgG). Of 205 positive

results 137(66.8%) were positive for IgG and 68 (33.2%) were positive IgM. 182 HEV seropositivity was found in the population over 18 years old that tested for HEV. In the population of less than 18 years-old, 23 of them had seropositivity for HEV (Table 1).

Table 1: Anti HEV IgG and IgM seropositivity.

Marker	Age Group		
	>18 n: 1656 (%)	<18 n: 4735(%)	Total n: 6391 (%)
Anti HEV IgG	122 (59.5%)	15 (7.3%)	137 (66.8%)
Anti HEV IgM	60 (29.3%)	8 (3.9%)	68 (33.2%)
Totally	182 (88.8%)	23 (11.2%)	205(100%)

n: Number of patients

The most of the patients that tested for HEV were from pediatrics wards (31%). The high seropositivity were detected in patients from gastroenterology clinic (29.8%) followed by internal medicine clinic (16.6%) and pediatric clinic (13.3%) (Table2).

Table 2: Anti HEV seropositivity rates for the clinics.

Clinic	Anti HEV Seropositivity n: 205(%)
Gastroenterology N: 1294	62(29.8%)
Internal Medicine N: 773	34(16.6%)
Pediatric N: 1656	27(13.3%)
Emergency N: 322	11(5.4%)
Surgery N: 321	11(5.4%)
Chest Diseases N: 250	11(5.4%)
Infectious Diseases N: 373	10(4.9%)
Obstetrics and Gynecology N: 544	10(4.9%)
Hematology N: 269	8(3.9%)
Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation N: 127	6(2.9%)
Other* N: 462	15(7.5%)

N: Number of samples are collected from each type of clinic; n: Positive samples; *: Neurosurgery, Dermatology; Thoracic Surgery; Cardiology; Otolaryngology; Neurology; Orthopedic surgery; Psychiatric

The anti- HEV IgG seropositivity rates among the age groups was presented in Table 3. Of the 68 seropositive patients for IgM, 4 of them were pregnant. The medical records of these pregnant patients were examined. And it was determined that none of them had fulminant HEV. Seropositivity of IgG among adults was found significantly higher than children (p<0.001). No statistically significant difference was detected for IgM seropositivity among adults and children (p<0.000). Significant difference was obtained for the seropositivity among clinics (p<0.001).

Table 3: Distribution of Anti-HEV IgG and IgM seropositivity among ages.

Age Group (N)	Anti HEV IgG n(%)	Anti HEV IgM n(%)
0-9 (1263)	11 (8.0 %)	8 (11.8%)
10-18 (393)	5 (3.6 %)	5 (7.4%)
19-29 (1512)	8 (5.8%)	9 (13.2%)
30-39 (923)	14 (10.2%)	8 (11.8%)
40-49 (727)	26 (19.0%)	6 (8.8%)
50-59 (675)	18 (13.1%)	9 (13.2%)
60-69 (470)	26 (19.0%)	4 (20.6%)
70-79 (343)	26 (19.0%)	9 (13.2%)
>80 (85)	3 (2.2%)	0

N: Number of samples are collected from each type of clinic; n: Positive samples

Discussion

In developing countries, HEV is transmitted through the fecal-oral route, mainly by the use of water contaminated with sewage disposal. The another transmission route for HEV is via by food, in Japan acute hepatitis E was diagnosed in patients who ate raw or undercooked pig liver and intestine, liver and deer meat contaminated by the virus. Conversely to hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection, secondary transmission of HEV infection person to person is an uncommon event. Transmission of HEV via blood transfusion has been documented in several countries, including Saudi Arabia, Japan, the UK and France [2,9].

In the diagnosis of HEV, the main method is enzyme immune assays. And most of them for HEV infection are based on either recombinant HEV proteins or synthetic peptides. It was mentioned that these assays have varied significantly. Myint et al. [10] evaluated assays for diagnosis of HEV and observed that the sensitivity of all serological assays was greater for symptomatic than for asymptomatic HEV infections.

The HEV seropositivity in our country varies by regions. Anti-HEV IgG seropositivity was detected in 20.6% of hemodialysis patients in a southern province of Turkey [11]. Eker et al. [12] reported HEV seropositivity rate as 2.4% in the northwest of Turkey. Thomas et al. [13] determined anti-HEV seropositivity as 5.9% in a study included data from five different provinces in Turkey, furthermore they mentioned that seropositivity was higher among adults over 30 years old. In 1046 people aged from 15 to 75 who admitted hospital in Ankara, anti-HEV seropositivity was determined in 40 (3.8%) of them, and seropositivity was the highest between the ages of 30 and 60 years [14]. In our study, we determined that HEV seropositivity was higher in adults over 40 years old. In a study conducted in Malatya, seropositivity of 600 people was reported to be as 9.8% [15]. Olcay et al. [16] investigated anti-HEV seropositivity in three distinct regions (Manisa, Elmadag and Diyarbakir) of Turkey, and they reported that the overall anti-HEV antibody Seroprevalence rate was 6.3% (57/910). It was 2.7% in Elmadag/Ankara, 3.8% in Manisa and 11.7% in Diyarbakir. They mentioned that there was a significant difference between the rates of Diyarbakir and the other two

regions. In epidemic countries like India, peak Seroprevalence levels were revealed as 33-40% of the adult population [9]. Li et al. [8] reported that average anti-HEV IgG Seroprevalence of the Chinese population was 43%, and HEV infection was endemic in southern China and might have been so for at least 60 years [8]. The prevalent genotype was 4. In California (USA), among blood donors, anti-HEV Seroprevalence was reported between 1.2-1.4 %, and in a study conducted in the USA, interestingly, the highest prevalence was found among intravenous drug users (23%) and homosexual men (16 %). The seropositivity of HEV in blood donors and healthy population in European countries was determined between 1-2.6% [1]. Although seropositivity rates were not high in childhood population, anti-HEV tests were much ordered from pediatricians. In our opinion, the reason for this should be the difficulty of diagnosis of HEV infection from other infectious diseases.

Conclusion

In our study, anti-HEV IgG and IgM seropositivities were found as 2.1% and 1%, respectively. The rate of anti-HEV seropositivity was lower in our study. We observed that HEV seropositivity was higher in patients from gastroenterology, internal medicine and pediatric clinics than the other clinics. This distribution is expected result, because of the clinical symptoms of HEV and patients admitted to these clinics.

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